Business Notice

MODERN LEGISLATIVE ORATORY.

Writers upon rhetoric have a theory that poetical genius is a gift of nature; but that oratory is an art acquired by labor and education. The doctrine, in the latter particular, may be a sound one; but its inculcation has led a great many men into trouble. It is very probable that where a high order of talent exists the laborious study and practice of gesticulation and elecution may contribute to very high proficiency and skill in oratory. We are told of distinguished instances in which men of high intellectual endowments have overcome serious physical deficiencies by laborious exertion-of Demosthenes, for instance, having overcome a natural thickness of tongue by rehearsing his orations on the solitary sea-shore with pebbles in his mouth; and of our own Legaré having surmounted certain unhappy defects of voice by betaking himself in open boat far into the ocean and baranguing for hours its surging waves. But there is no instance that has ever been recorded of a dunce, even though endowed with the highest physical advantages for oratory, having ever become a Cicero or a Henry.

There are a great many instances, however, in which moderate and ordinary men have adopted the maxim of the rhetoricians-orator fit-as their motto, and who, not having been intended by Nature for orators, or anything of the kind, have determined to make themselves so in spite of her. Accordingly, the practice in the county courts, and the debates in the legislative assemblies of our country, have furnished innumerable and melancholy instances of the desperate struggles of mediocrity with nature and fate, in which lungs invariably get the worst of the battle. Art may fashion the human form out of the precise elements of which it is composed, but the promethean spark of life can only be inspired by Nature. If she has not youchsafed the gift of eloquence, the unfortunate victim of her decree will never accomplish anything higher than hum-drum prose. It is vaiu to struggle against Nature ; for she is sure to assert her dominion. If her victim attempt to overcome her by force, he engages in a hopeless contest, which will consume his whole lifetime; for she will not submit to be coerced. Natuvam expelles furca, tamen usque recurret.

Furious are the struggles which are always going on, in the forum, on the rostrum, and in our halls of legislation between auditories unwilling to hear or resolutely bent upon coughing down the speaker, and the struggles of the latter in spite of nature, destiny, fate, and want of intellect, to prove himself an orator by dint of lungs and energetic gesticulation.

What a vast quantity of this oratory of the lungs, and how little that of the soul, has been packed away by the nation in the Congressional Globe; and how many battles of the sort we have been describing are recounted in the leaden leaves of those dreary chronicles! Where we have had one Lowndes, one Randolph, one Clay, one Webster, and a few dozen orators of the class a degree inferior, what swarms of Buzfuzes have there been, who, not content, by attentive listening and wise voting, with acquiring the honest fame of sages and patriots, have attempted to carry off by storm the reputation of orators, but have succeeded only in upsetting the theory of the rhetoricians which they hoped to vindicate by their own eloquence, and in demonstrating the incapacity of art to make a silk purse out of a

The mishaps which often befal these clumsy debaters while in full career are often droll and amusing. Like unpractised skaters, they not unfrequently find their heads all of a sudden shifting positions with their keels, and the most exhilarating and triumphant success abruptly cut short by catastrophe. Au instance of this sort occurred in the House on Wednesday. An orator from litinois of surpassing wisdom and eloquence was pronouncing a scathing philippic, with Demosthenic vehemence, against the administration, and discanting with the profundity of Burke and the rhapsody of Mirabeau. upon the right of territorial citizens to elect their own governors, judges, and militia colonels " intheir own way," when he was suddenly interrupted by the inquiry, whether his remarks were made with special reference to the petitions that had been sent up to Congress by the "people" of Utah.

The oration, for profundity and power, is too good to be lost. We snatch a few extracts from it before it is stored away as worthless lumber in the Globe Posterity will be under obligations to us:

Mr. Morris loquitur :

"I will not now pause to vindicate the democracy of the State which I have the bonor, in part, to represent. "I will not now pause to vindicate the democracy of the State which I have the honor, in part, to represent. Its history, sir, speaks for itself; and is a proud and enduring monument to its fidelity to principle. Its banner, in the hottest and fiercest political battles that have ever been fought in the nation, has never trailed in the dust. That State has never cast her electoral vote for any other than the democratic candidates for President and Vice President. And yet, sir, the democratic party there has been subjected to the humiliating spectacle before the nation of having its bravest and truest men brought to the guillotine, and their places supplied by miserable scoundrels and sycophants. I will say this much now; and if occasion offers, I intend to prove to this House and the country the character of these miseroriogratic orie guincime, and their piaces supplied by miserable scoundrels and sycoplants. I will say this much now; and if occasion offers, I intend to prove to this House and the country the character of these miserable creatures, who crowd around the public table for the crumbs that may fall from it. Thank God, sir, the true-hearted sous of Illinois value their principles far above place or official position; and these vampires who have sloughed off from the moral face of society, and who congregated here last winter for the loaves and fishes, while they hold their places, do so in defiance of the public wish, and at the price of public scorn. And, sir, when the proper time arrives, I shall call names; I shall produce records; and I shall show that some of the most infamous men that have ever disgraced public station or society have been placed in official positions in Illinois over the heads of brave and true and good men; and, aside from the record, I will prove it, in part, by their turning State's evidence on each other."

[We believe the Senate of the United States has arrayed its judgment against that of the impassioned orator by confirming the appointments of the persons of whom he entertains this uncharitable opinion.]

ecutive interference, as they are, and of right should be, relieved from congressional intervention.

"I think these propositions can be clearly and concisuablely demonstrated; and I hope when the measure comes before the House it will be fairly, dispassionately, and candidly considered, and that we shall take these Territories out from under the control and influence of power at Washington. You allow the people now to elect the members of their legislature; you allow them to pass such laws as they think proper without submitting them to Congress for its approval or dis-

mitting them to Congress for its approval or approval; and what reason can be offered why should not also be permitted to choose their ju and other territorial officers? In every liberal and other territorial officers? In every liberal government sovereignty assides in its legislative department. The executive and judicial departments are only subordinate and auxiliary branches; and if you allow them to make their own laws, why not give them the power to execute them, and not hold the power here in the city of Washington, far away from the locality where it is to operate? When you talk about popular soverignty, do not "keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope."

"I did not, Mr. Chairman, when I rose, intend to occupy the time of the committee but a few minutes. I officers? In every liberal gov

supy the time of the committee but a few minutes. I did not intend to enter into a general discussion of the measure which I shall submit at the first favorable opportunity. I only intended to give an outline of it, and oduced it in good faith. And, sir, I intend to follow it up. If the measure is not passed at this session—and I must confess I have no expectation that it will—I shall press it upon the next Congress, and as long as I have the honor of a seat upon this floor, if it is not sconer

disposed of.
"Mr. JENKINS. I do not wish to embarrass the gen-"Mr. JENKINS. I do not wish to embarrase the gen-tleman in his argument; but if he will permit me, I will ask him whether he is to be understood as taking the position in favor of the extension of the principle to which he tefers, to Utah!"

"Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois When Utah is in a state of

"Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois. When Utah is in a state of rebellion I would so treat it. I have heard it said that it was in a state of rebellion. But this is not a matter I now propose to discuss. I refer only to general principles; and if the gentleman from Virginia thinks he can make anything by interprogating me, as he has on the Mormon question, he is welcome to it. I do not ask to take anything back. I have long since defined my position toward that people. I believe this day that they embrace within themselves more of corruption and wickedness than any other class of people upon he face of the earth; and further, that the day will come when their presence will no longer be tolerated by any society. The very law of self-preservation will induce the adoption of some means of disposing of them. We could not live with them in Illinois, nor can any people who are contiguous live with of disposing of them. We could not live with them in Illinois, nor can any people who are contiguous live with them in peace and safety. If they are in a state of rebellion we should treat them as rebels. I do not know that they are fighting against our troops. On the contrary, I believe the President, in his annual message, has congratulated the country on the termination of the Utah war. I cannot say that they are at war without disputing the statement of the President, for I have not the privilege of looking behind the screen; but, sir, I can guess, and if I should I would guess-that there will be a fearful sequal to the Mormon troubles. You can never rely upon

MR. SUMNER'S RECALL OF LORD NAPIER. -- It may be little painful to go through the sacrifices of martyrdom, but it must be delightful, subsequently, to enjoy its rewards and distinctions. In this way a very weak man is often transformed into a very great man-a mere pretender is invested with solid qualities of head and heart-a costumer of words in turned into a philosopher -- a retailer in literary antiquities is crowned and decorated as a statesman and orator. We have been led to record these reflections by observing in the most diluted and frothy of the republican press a statement that Mr. Senator Samner, who represents the old Commonwealth in nearly all the abolition societies of Europe, had induced the London cabinet to recall Lord Napier from Washington on account of the supposed leanings of the latter towards the institution of American slavery. We are not about to deny the truth of the story as it is told. It occurs to us, however, and we may as well publish it, that Mr. Sumner, if he has given currency to the report, as we have no doubt he has, is destined to survive the last man in the United States who entertains the least respect for his judgment and the least possible doubt of his insanity. We see almost every day some zealous nountebank who has practised tricks till he imagines he has a supernatural endowment by which it is in his power to palm off any kind of absurdity upon the community. It is doubtful, indeed, whether Brigham Young does not regard himself as a real Simon Pure Prophet and Seer. Young, at all events, is a sagacious man, and we are not prepared to blame nim much, in view of his success, for claiming a trifle of the supernatural in his composition. Mr. Sumner. on the other side, is a native egotist-chuck full of pretension and presumption. If he ever happened to say a hard word in Europe about Lord Napier, we have no doubt in the world but he entertains the belief that it was despatched at once to the Derby administration, and thus laid the foundation for his recall. It is well the Massachusetts Senator is altogether too powerful to be well employed in this country; and as his State loses nothing by his absence, we trust and hope he may remain abroad a Again, sir, when you last visited Dubuque, (26th Au year or two more. Meanwhile, as Lord Napier has been recalled and his successor named, we advise the latter gentleman, who stands very high in the diplomatic service, to appease Mr. Sumner before leaving England.

SENATORS DOUGLAS AND JONES.

The Galena Courier asserted some time ago that the enemies of Senator Douglas had charged him, in securing the Illinois Central Railroad grant, as having sacrificed the interests of Galena. The Conrier also affirms "that General Jones had it in his power to defeat the measure which has made Illinois what she is to-day-one of the first States in the Union." On the strength of these declarations by the Courier. Mr. Douglas addressed a letter to Mr. Crouch, and General Jones replied. We give the correspondence because it is spicy and involves historical facts of great public interest. We leave the parties to speak for themselves.

sum of \$75,000 has been saved to the general govern-ment by the exclusion of colored illustrations from the Agricultural Report of the Patent Office for 1857, which Agricultural Report of the Patent Office for 1857, which I beg leave to correct. The designs shown me, as intended by the Patent Office to illustrate said report, consisting of an English dray-horse, a Chinese tea-plant, and a map indicating the forest and prairie lands of the United States, I offered to execute in colors, in the best manner, at four cents each plate, making an aggregate of 728,850 plates, which would amount to \$29,154, instead of \$75,900, as stated above. Deducting the expense of drawing on the wood, engaving, electrotyping, and press-work, the actual cost may be estimated at some thousand dollars less.

I wish to be understood as not imputing intentional misrepresentation to any one, nor obtruding arguments on those having a controlling power over this subject, but simply as defending the art I practice from the injurious charge of extravagance in the expense it occasions.

but sumply as defending the art 1 practice from the in-jurious charge of extravagance in the expense it occasions. The interest I feel in this subject as a lithographer is my only apology for volunteering the above statement. Yours, respectfully,

THOS. SINCLAIR.

"My object in introducing the bill which was read at the Clerk's desk is to relieve the people of the Territogies from Executive Influence, Executive power, and Exof which the aggregate length is nearly 4,650 miles.

SHARP CORRESPONDENCE. SENATORS DOUGLAS AND JONES

Wincouster, Aug. 7, 1858.

My Drar Sir: Your letter of the 28th of July, communicating to me the fact that there is a rumor in circulation in Galena, supposed to have come from General Jones, of lowa, that pending the Hilbois Central Railroad grant in the Senate of the United States, an arrangement was made between him and me, by which the interests of Galena were sacrificed to those of Dubuque, is received. I have a distinct recollection of the facts of the case, and they are in substance as follows: The bill, as drawn and introduced into Congress by myself, provided for a railroad from the southern terminus of the Hilbois and Michigan canal to the mouth of the Ohio river, with a branch to Chicago and another to Galena, the northwestern terminus of the road. General Jones, his colleague, and perhaps some others, objected to Galena as a terminus, on the ground that the road would not connect with the Mississippi river, and thus a histus would be created in the railroad between the east and west side of the river. I endeavoral to dissuade them from their objections, and to induce them to allow the bill to pass in the shape I had introduced it; but they were immocable, and in the shape I had introduced it; but they were immocable, and in the shape I had introduced it; but they were immocable, and the road to permit the alteration to be made, under the belief that the whole bill would be defeated unless we consented to the change, and we thought it was better to allow the change to be made than to lose the bill altogether, although we did not think that our lowa friends were treating us kindly by attempting to defeat a great measure for our State on a point of the kind. Under these circumstances, I did cheerfully acquiesce and concur in the determination of the united delegation of the State, to agree to the change by which the road should be extended to Dubaque, but carefully omitting to provide at what point the crossing should be whether at Dubaque, at Tete de Morts, or at any intermediate point. I will only ad WINCHOSTER, Aug. 7, 1858. any other point, is basely and infamously false. Very respectfully, your friend,

H. G. CROCCH, Esq., Galena, III. Gen. Jones's Letter in Reply to the Foregoing

Duncque, (Iowa,) Nov. 9, 1858. Dunques, (Iowa,) Nov. 9, 1858.

Sin: Herewith is enclosed your letter dated August 7, 1858, to H. G. Crouch, editor of the Galena (III.) Courier, cut from that paper of the 2d inst., with the editorial accompanying the same, headed "A Base Calumny." I will not condescend to notice the scurrilous editorial predicated upon the many wilful misrepresentations of your letter, preferring to deal with you, as more responsible than your instrument. I saw "wilful misrepresentation." letter, preferring to deal with you, as more responsible than your instrument. I say "wilful misrepresentation," because you say you "have a distinct recollection of the facts in the case," and because the journals and debates of the Senate prove your statements to be wholly destitute of truth, so far as you refer to my colleague, (Gen. A. C. Dodge.) myself, and our friends as having ever capressed or entertained the idea, as you say, of "defeating the bill unless the road was extended to Dubuque," though we surely had as much right so to amend it as our southern friends of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama had to suggest and require, as I think they did, that you should make the road extend to Mobile, through those three States.

that you should make the road extend to Mobile, through those three States.

You knew well that neither you nor your colleague, Gen. Shields, ever had such consultation, either between yourselves or your colleagues of the House, before I offered my amendment to make the road terminate at this place, instead of at Galena. You moreover knew equally well that when I approached you towards the close of the debate in the Senate on the bill with my amendment, and asked you whether you had any objections to my ofering it, stating, as I did, that it was merely to extend your road to Dubuque, twelve or fifteen miles further West, you not only freely assented thereto, but thanked me for the suggestion, and that I immediately thereafter, in your presence and hearing, obtained the assent also of your colleagues to the same effect. That I then offered it, and it was passed without a dissenting vote or objection from any quarter whatever, as the records show.

ords show.

You must also recollect that within twenty-four hour you must also recollect that within twenty-four hour hour hours are the senate. I information the Senate. You must also recollect that within twenty-four hours after the passage of the bill through the Senate, I informed you that I had had a conversation with Col. Baker, the then representative from Galena in Congress, and that he declared to me that he would not allow the bill to pass the House without having my amendment stricken from it, and that you then said that you cared not what Baker wished—that it was right the road should terminate on the Mississippi, and so connect with our proposed railroad, and that you would so state to your colleagues, Col. Richardson, Major Harris, and others of the House, who would take charge of the bill, and would prevent Baker from making any such amendment in that body.

The assertion on your part that I or my colleague, or any one of our friends, had determined to defeat your bill upon the ground stated by you, or for any other reason whatever, is false; and its publication being deferred until the day of the late Illinois election, too late to be contradicted by myself or others, shows that you, and he (your Galena organ) who acted for you, designed to mislead the Galena people, and thus accomplish your sellish purpose. The journals and the debates of the Senate

lead the Galena people, and thus accomplish your soliish purpose. The journals and the debates of the Senate show that Gen. Dodge and I heartily co-operated with you and your colleague in every effort and every vote which was given on that question. For many considerations we could not but be deeply interested in the passage

of that bill.

At the celebration of the completion of the Illineis Central railroad to Danleith, held at this place in July, 1855, you complimented me in exalted terms in your speech, on that occasion, as the person who procured the amendment making Dubuque the terminus of the road, and although you know that hundreds of your own constitutions the process was these present was the processor of nents were there present, you did not intimate that the same had been done contrary to your wishes. You were then addressing an Iowa audience whom you wished to

gust, 1857.) you had an interview with J. B. Dorr, the editor of the Express and Herald of this city, who had ever since you introduced the Kansus and Nebraska bill in the Senate, been your bitter opponent, and the opponent of that measure. The next morning an editorial article appeared in that paper, of which the following is

"But Illinois is not the only State which has been ber "But Illinois is not the only State which has been benefited by the policy and by the labors of Stephen A.
Douglas. All the western States are indebted to him for
the material prosperity which is observable within their
borders. We believe, however, that our own State, lowa,
stands next to Illinois in her obligations to Mr. Douglas.
To him more than to any living man is owing the magnificent railroad system planned out for her—the system
which is destined to make her one of the wealthiest and
most important States of the West. Even our own good
city of Dubuque owes, in a great measure, her present
importance to the labors of Mr. Douglas. She knows most important States of the West. Even our own good city of Dubuque owes, in a great measure, her present importance to the labors of Mr. Douglas. She knows that the extension of the northwestern branch of the Illinois Central to the opposite bank of the Mississippi has greatly added to her prosperity, and the land grant roads running from here to the interior will still add more towards making her the commercial metropolis of the region north and west of Chicago."

Two numbers of the paper containing the above extra-were sent to you the next day, one to Galena and the contract of t

COST OF PRINTING THE PATENT OFFICE REPORTS.

PULLADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1858.

To the Editors of the Union:

GENTLEMEN: It has recently been stated publicly that the sum of \$75,000 has been saved to the general govern-whilst a very few days after it came out here, and whilst you were still at Chicago, necessarily at the control of the con within a very few days after it came out here, and whilst you were still at Chicago, necessarily within your knowledge, if not at your request. Thus, sir, at one time you extolled me in unmeasured terms for causing Dubuque to be made the terminus of the Illinois Central railroad when addressing an foeca audience; at another, you allow Dorr, your ally and my unscrupulous opponent here, to filch that which justly belongs to me and appropriate it to your temporary benefit. And now, when arraigned by your constituents for allowing me to make an amendment to your bill, to the disadvantage of Galena, (as the people there believe,) you resort to the dishonest and unworthy pretext of saying you were compelled either to allow the amendment to be made, or to lose the bill entirely, because "they (myself and colleague) vere imeither to allow the amendment to be made, or to lose the bill entirely, because "they (myself and colleague) vere uncomble and insisted on defeating the bill," &c. Neither Gen. Dodge, his father, nor myself ever voted against you or Gen. Shields on any amendment or proposition offered to the bill. The vote was generally two to one in favor of the bill, and it finally passed by —yeas and mays—26 to 14; so we had not, as you allege, the power to defeat the bill, as still it would have passed.

My amendment was offered without consultation with any one, not excepting my own colleague, or any one of

My amendment was offered without consurtation and any one, not excepting my own colleague, or any one of my constituents. I am proud of having procured such a benefit for the State which has trusted and honored me, but I would spurn it had it been obtained "by collusion" with yourself or any one clse—a charge never

within my knowledge made at Galens or elsewhere until now meanly instructed by yourself.

This, sir, is the third time that you have made "infa-mostly false" accusations against use, and that I have been compelled to fasten the fie upon you. Though you may, at the sacrifice of democratic organization, have effected a triumph in your own State, as you say, "over Executive and congressional dictation," I can but look with contempt upon suy fame or position you may have acquired by a union with "white spirits and black, blue-spirits and gray," black-republicans, South Americans, disappointed office seekers, So., as I do upon the miserable resort to opprobrious epithets connected with my name, but covered with a contingency which gave you a sure escape.

Having laid the President's message before our readers, and having carefully perused it, we are prepared to prounce it a most able and statesmanlike downment.

[Burlington (loss) State Gazette.

No State paper heretofore emanating from the President of the United States was ever received with such universal admiration. The people and the press are loud in their praise of this document.

[St. Claracille (Ohio) Gazette.

The subjects of which the message treats are handled in a plain, comprehensive, and statesmanlike manner, and there is not one who will arise from the perused in a plain, comprehensive, and statesmanlike manner, and there is not one who will arise from the perused of the message without fully understanding the views of the message

P. S.—This was prepared at the time and place it bears date, and would have been sent to you had I known where it would reach you. As you are still canvassing the country, I address it to you at your own home, and publish a copy of the same, in order to make sure of its being seen by you.

GEO. W. JONES.

TROUBLES IN SOUTHERN KANSAS.

THE ROBBER MONTGOMERY (From the National (Kansas) Democrat.)

As a notorious abolition organ has presumed to deny that it has ever given "aid and encouragement" to the thieves and robbers who are harassing the settlers in the lower portion of the Territory, we shall refer to its own columns, and prove its denial to be totally false.

The Lawrence Republican of the 28th of October, 1858, contains the following:

"Beware! There is a speck of trouble in our southern beginning of the settlement of the set

horizon. O e e Any attempt at judicial harns-ing or legal prosecution would be almost sure to result in a reopening of troubles."

Mark the threat; then read the following letter in the

ame paper, of the same date, and all will see the real ob-ect for which Lane's militia were set in motion last vinter in the southern counties :

"LEBANON, (Bourbon county.)

"October 19, 1858.

"The present is a critical time with the citizens of this section of southern Kansas. Last week the free-State grand jury for Bourbon county was in session at Fort Scott. The result of their doings, as we are indirectly informed, was the getting out some five or six writs for persons supposed to have been engaged in shooting some pro-slacery men on the Little Osage in April last. The court opened; the judge charged the grand jury (free-State) to let everything alone which they could. Thus the free-State men triumphed at the court. Preparations, however, were extensively made to receive the decisions of the court (jury) in a becoming manner. celenately made to receive the decisions of the court (jury) in a becoming manner.

O O O O Silites and revolvers which had hung uselessly in the cabin for the last four months unwillingly submitted to the cleansing operation, and, with their new dress on and an internal refreshing, it is thought they helped not a little in getting a right decision. Set it down as a fixed fact that the lattle Osage will not submit to serving writs for offences committed prior to the "compromise," be they in the hands of free-State or pro-slavery officials. They must and will be resisted.

"Nothing new to disturb the political elements.

Prior to the election some curious 'double somersets' were performed by persons formerly of the free-State party. We have had but very little trouble with 'free-State partional demonster.' State national democrats.' The late troubles cured all but those who take the Herald of Freedom. Of this latter class we have not one on the Osage.'

Now, in the face of the above record, the Now, in the face of the above record, the fanatical creature who edits the sheet from which we have quoted has the unblushing effontery to deny that it has encouraged or supported the notorious Montgomery, and utters the infamous falsehood that "its lines counselled peace and good order." Let us look a little further. As the word "compromise" is made use of in the above letter, we shall show what it means by quoting from the proceedings of a meeting held by the settlers of Bourbon constraints. ounty at Fort Scott, June 15th, 1858, at which meetir aptain John Hamilton, a free-State man, was president ad T. H. Roberts, also a free-State man, was secretary " 2d. All past offences against the law we agree to refer to

There were eight articles agreed on, all of which are There were eight articles agreed on, all of which are important, but which we omit for want of space, and give the second, which shows the hypocrisy and falsity of every position the Republican has assumed on this question. Let it be remembered that on the 28th of October information was sent to military headquarters at Luvrence that the grand jury was setting in the southern district. Clearly foreseeing that justice is about to overtake their puppets, by way of preparing the public for a renewal of difficulties, the Republican published in its issue of November 11, 1858, that "a murderous attack had been made upon Captain Montgomery." It said: "We alluded two weeks since to an attack which was being made by the pro-slavery fanatics of Bourbon and "we alluded two weeks since to an attack which was being made by the pro-slavery fanatics of Bourbon and fain counties to reopen trouble in that section by viola-ting the annesty agreed upon by Gov. Denver and Capt. Montgomery Montgomery.

Montgomery is a poor, miserable, and fanatical devil,

Montgonery is a poor, miserable, and mantical devil, who has been used as a mere cats-paw by these conspirators; they are compelled to defend him. The free-State men of the souther tier of counties are fully aroused, and determined to bring these miscreants to justice. They are not willing to be "eured" of a desire to join a national party by a renewal of such "troubles." They have gone vigorously to work to put down and crush out these villains. They have the power, and will be successful.

THE PRESIDENT'S MEXICAN POLICY.

[From the Memphis Daily Union and American.]

One of the most important recommendations contained in the President's message is that having reference to our relations with the neighboring republic of Mexico. The disturbed and distracted condition of that country, and tion to adjacent States from the lawless invasion of its own people, require the most decided and efficient meas-ures on the part of our government in order to secure our frontier settlements from the evils which afflict the con-tiguous provinces of Mexico. There can be no safety for the inhabitants of Arizona and New Mexico while Chi-huahua and Sonora remain in the possession of lawless tribes of ravages and outlaws, who recognise no govern-ment and disregard all laws in the pursuit of rapine and plunder. The Mexican government is unable to restrain its own citizens from acts of violence upon their neigh-bors, and moon each other. It is the duty of its own citizens from acts of violence upon their neigh-bors, and upon each other. It is the duty of our government, therefore, to adopt such means of security and protection as circumstances demand. The presence of a military force in the immediate vicinity of their own possessions would impose a whole-some restraint upon the savages and Mexican banditti along our southern border, and with that view the Pres-ident recommends an armed occupation of these remote provinces of Mexico. The wisdom of this suggestion is apparent when we consider the difficulty and expense of locating military posts on our own frontier, in such a way as to protect all of our citizens scattered through the as to protect all of our citizens scattered through th as to protect all of our citizens scattered through the Territory. A single unguarded pass may let in one of fhese predatory expeditions, which will overrun the whole country before any means can be provided to check it. On the contrary, a small force posted near the Mexican yillages or in the heart of the Indian country would keep rhem in constant fear of retailation and reprisals, and thus restrain them from acts of violence against our pitizens or their property. We have clearly the right to adopt such means as prudence dictates to guard our distant Territories against invasion, rapine, and murder, from a band of men who, though inhabiting Mexican territory, acknowledge no allegiance to the Mexican government, and are subject to no control from any civilized power on earth.

The minutes of the for-

820,519, a gain of 136,036. The number of deaths during the year, so far as reported, was 9,214. The baptism, 40,915 adults, and 37,389 children. During the year 87 preachers located, 52 died, 547 were admitted on trial, 552 superannanted, 243 supernumerary, 5,707 effective—total number of preachers, 6,502. The number of local ministers is 7,530. The number of churches 9,053, the estimated value of which is \$17,560,494. The number of parsonages 2,407—probable value \$2,350,991. Claims on the conferences, \$49,281. Received for missionary purposes, \$229,145; for Tract Society, \$15,148; for the American Bible Society, \$35,709; for Sunday School Union, \$10,452; number of Sunday School Union, \$10,452; number of Sunday Schools, 11,490; officers and teachers, 129,308; number of scholars, 677,217; volumes in libraries, 2,122,987.

A letter to the British consul at New York states that, A letter to the British consul at New York states that, although the health and strength of Florence Nightingale are "so extremely reduced, she continues to devote to her great object—the amelioration both of the sanifary and sanitory arrangements for the British army—more time and exertion than is consistent with her recovery."

their praise of this document.

[St. Clairwille (Ohio) Gerette.

The subjects of which the message treats are handled in a plain, comprehensive, and statesmanlike manner, and there is not one who will arise from the perusal of the message without fully understanding the views of the President upon every point which he touches.

[Elexabeth City (N. C.) Democratic Mirror.

It is written with great ability. The President's stylis remarkable for its elegance, purity, and folicity of expression. His late message will take rank with the ables documents of the kind which have ever emanated from the executive office.—Concord (N. H.) Democratic Standard.

The message is emphatically a business document, devoted exclusively to practical questions of high national interest and concern. In tone and temper the message is admirable; in style, plain and unambitions, and in language moderate and dignified — Augusta (Me.) Age.

guage moderate and degunded — Augusta (Me.) Age.

We hope that no one capable of reading will fail to give
the message a candid and thorough perusal, as it cannot
fail to carry conviction, and establish the superior wisdom
and statesmanship of its author. The patriotism of the
country must and will sustain the policy of the present
democratic national administration. istration.
[Washington (Pa.) Exeminer

[Washington (Pa.) Examiner.

In our opinion it is a document which does credit to Mr. Buchanan as a statesman, and to the country which has elevated him to the high position he no v occupies. The message, although very lengthy, is none too long, as it treats upon many important subjects; and upon no subject is it prolix. Upon every subject it is hold, explicit, and conclusive.—Cinton (Ohio) Democrat.

subject is it prolix. Upon every subject it is hold, explicit, and conclusive.—Conton (Ohio) Democrat.

The statesmanship and patriotism that characterize the President's message must commend it to the favorable consideration of every American citizen.—The ability with which our foreign and domestic policies are set forth in plain and unmistakable terms is characteristic of the statesman who produced the instrument.

[Oyte County (Illinois) Banner.

This document bears the impress of distinguished statesmanship, and the proof of a well-balanced and strong practical mind throughout its great length. All the topics claming the attention of Congress are handled in a practical business-like manner, and we hope will prove satisfactory to the whole country. Fortunately, there are but few questions of a domestic character to disturb the peace and quiet of the country, and no sectional issues that demand the serious attention of Congress or the people.

[Kekuk (Iowa) Evening Journal.

As a whole, the message is an able and patriotic one, confirming us in our opinion that our federal government has a wise Chief Magistrate, around whom the people of the South should rally as one mans. A great statesman, of enlarged views, patriotic purposes, maintaining the constitutional rights of every section of the Union, we shall sustain his administration with zeal, and defend it against the insidious attacks of pretended friends, or the open assaults of its enemics.—Griffia (Ga.) Empire State.

It will be found of great interest, and every man who desires to be informed of the condition of affairs at home and abroad should read it carefully. We think the President clearly intimates that he will sanction no bill for the admission of Kansas until she has the population required by the English bill. This patriotic course will

resident clearly indiffaces that he will sanction no our for the admission of Kansas until she has the population required by the English bill. This patriotic course will receive the sanction of every true Southron. The whole message is full of interest and instruction.

[Athens (Ga.) Banner.

This document, which we furnished to our subscribers This document, which we furnished to our subscribers last week in an extra, is one of the best ever emanating from an Executive of this nation since the time of Old Hickory. It is firm and unflinching in its points of policy as taken now, and equally as firm in maintaining those taken heretofore. From every source, except the New York Tribune and its followers, we hear it spoken of in the highest terms of commendation for the manly, patriotic tone in which it is enuncisted, and the statesmanlike views displayed in all its recommendations. And those recommendations will be carried out by Congress.

(Somerset (N. J.) Messenger.

(Somerset (N. J.) Messenger.

The chief executive chair of this Union has been filled The chief executive chair of this Union has been filled by a line of the wisest statesmen of which any nation can boast, but we think it no disparagement to any of his predecessors to say that this message is one of the most able and interesting State papers that has ever emanuted from any of our Chief Magistrates. Gertainly none of his predecessors entered upon the duties of that high office having to encounter at the very threshold a more factious or unscrupulous opposition, and hone ever required more wis om or patriotism to meet successfully the perils that threatened the domestic and foreign interests of the country than Mr. Buchanan. But he has proved himself equal to the emergency. He has given to the country a plain, unadorned, and concise narrative of events that have occurred during his administation, and a faithful view of the present condition of the country—foreign and domestic—the same narrative and the same view that will be adopted as a text-book by the future historian of this republic.—Askland (Ohio) Union.

It is not our present purpose to go into an analysis of

ture historian of this republic.—Ashland (Ohio) Union.

It is not our present purpose to go into an analysis of this great message, for all we could say would not add one jot or tittle to its greater comprehensiveness; besides, every man of intelligence will, we think, be pretty sure to read it, and if he does he will be very likely to endorse it, and feel proud of it as an American oracle—a State paper which, while it warms us into patriotism at home, will strike upon the ears of foreign potentates with moment-sus accents. Let us be glad that when a period in our history like the present has arisen, which required exalted views of government and hold expositions of international law, James Buchanan is master of the ship, and dares to breast the storm of contending elements both at home and abroad. Well may we ex-

"Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State! Soil on, O Union, strong and great! Fear not each sudden sound and shock, The of the wave, and not the rock; The but the flapping of the sail, And not a rent made by the gale! In spite of rock and tempest's roar, In spite of false light on the shore, Sail on, nor fewr to breast the sea!" (New London (Conn.) Duthy Star.

THE NEW COINS OF CANADA.

The new coins of Canada are about to be put in circula tion. Hon. John Ross has recently arrived from Eng-land with a large instalment from the British mint. As and with a large instalment from the British mint. As our readers are aware, the people of Canada have, by act of Parliament, adopted the decimal currency, and will make their coins henceforth to conform to it. The new issue of small coins is of silver and bronze, and the latter will speedify drive back to Enrope the present pence and half-pence pow circulating hi Canada. The Toronto dilobe gives a description of the new coin for the Canadian currency. The cent is somewhat smaller than the British half-penny, and of a brighter color, some white metal having been mixed with it in order to bring it to the required value. On one side is a beautifully executed modalion of the Queen; an exact copy of that which appears upon the English shilling. Between the two rows of beading the words "Victoria, Dei Gratia Regino Canada." (The word Canada is disconnected from those preceding it.) The obverse is ornamented with a wreath of maple leaves, and the words "One Cent, 1858." The maple leaves, and the words "One Cent, 1858." The silver coin are alike in design. The twenty cent pieces are a little smaller than the English shilling, and ten and five cent pieces are the same size as the American coin of the same value. The silver differs from the cop-

per in design.

The forms has only one row of beading, and the maple leaves, instead or a ming an installation are arranged the same way as the roses, shamrocks and thistle upon the British money, with a crown dividing the one branch from the other. The letters and figures used are plain, being proportioned to the size of the coin. The edges are not milled. When the Canadian coin is in active circulation we opine that the twenty cent pieces will be convenient coin, and they will of course circulate here with other Canada currency at par.

by extreme caution. This, we suppose, was owing to the large number of new members, who, in all matters where they were without sufficient light, preferred to do noth-

THE PRESS AND THE PEN.

ATER WASHINGTON TAXON

The Ohio editorial convention will be held at Dayto n the 19th of January next.

The Pilishney Gazette has reached its 72d volume. It is type were brought over the mountains on pack

horses.

The Boston Traveller says, with graphic truth, that when the London Times condescends to speak of us and our adialrs, the usual characteristics of its remarks are great shillty of manner and great ignorance of facts."

The last number of the Richmond Christian Advace contains the valedictory of its late editor, Rev. Levo M. Lee, who has for several years conducted it wit ability and success. He is succeeded by the Rev. Leon dus Rosser.

According to a New York correspondent a new Reman Catholic weekly paper, under the special patronage and approval of Archbishop Hughes, is soon to be published in that city, conducted by Mr. Mullaly, who retires from the staff of the New York Herald with that object.

There are in France 1,037 printing offices, which en oloy 9,500 compositors, 3,000 presences, and 900 over-sers and correctors. The average annual number of works printed is 8,000, and the produce of the whole is estimated at \$5,000,000.

estimated at \$5,000,000.

The Virginia Farm Journal has been established at Richmond, under the editorial guidance of M. S. Crock, ett, esq. I tie a large and handsome sheet, and, judging from the first number, we think it entirely worthy of the patronage which it soeks.

the patronage which it socks.

George W. Kendall and family have arrived at New Orleans from Texas, where he has been spending the last two years on his extensive farm New Braunfels. His friends will be gratified to learn that his "ranchero" life has in no wise diminished his usual flow of good humor and spirits, whilst his health is excellent.

Two editors of the Paris Figure, Messrs. de Villen sant and Jules Lucas, met at the sword's point Mess Plunkett, the manager of the Palais Boyal Theatre, Gustave Nacquet, a friend of the latter. All four slighly wounded. Mr. Nacquet is well known where he acted as agent for the Rachel company.

The Boson Ourier, which is a sound national is now issued in morning and evening editio mark of its success. It is edited by gentler literary and social position, and every depart of ducted with ability, especially its Wash's the condense.

Chester P. Dewey, esq., late editor rue proposed the Rochester American, has formed at continuous with the New York Commercial ander Mann, esq., for several years can, several months since became with the New York Times.

A paper, called the "Laymen's started in Now York city, to advect in your term will be constitutional; and the started with clergymen to its legislar was a made at a started with clergymen to its legislar was a started or

The religious papers at the North many crimined to charge for advertisements of benevalent science, and notices of marriages and deaths, and dos. Jess the rule will become general. The subscription list of no religious journal in this country is sufficiently large, without the help of an advertising income, to afford a just remuneration for the expense and toil of publication; and the conductors of such journals will be compelled to increase their subscription price, or to charge for all notices of purely local, or personal, or business concern.

The Paris Imperial printing establishment pos The Paris Imperial printing establishment possesses the type of lifty-six eastern languages, being all that are known of the characters of Asia, ancient or modern. Also the type of sixteen European tongues, which do not use the ordinary Latin characters. As to the latter, the establishment has the type of forty-six different torms and sizes. The number of presses on the premises is such that 556 reams of paper, equivalent to 9,266 octavo volumes of thirty sheets, could be struck off in a single day. About 500 workmen are employed by the establishment throughout the year.

The Home Journal for 1859 promises to be even more genial, sparkling, and instructive than ever, and to combine with humor, and sentiment, yet more charmingly. Among the new attractions are several original works from authors of note; one a tale called "Two Ways to Wedlock," by a lady of New York; another, a story by a southern author, entitled "The Avenger;" there will be, also, excellent original and translated articles; the high-toned criticism, the cream of English and French imagazines, the well-arranged "personals," the pleasant "gossip" of society, art, and literature, and all the other choice things which we have been used to seeing in the Home Journal. We commend it heartily to all who want a reliable, refined, moral and interesting family newspaper, by which the ladies, too, may be well "posted up" in regard to matters of fashion and the beau moode.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24.

No. 36. McKinlay, Garrioch, & Co., appellants, in.
Wm. Morrish, master and claimant of the ship "Poas
Aelli," &c. The motion to dismiss this appeal was argued by Mr. Brent in support thereof, and by Mr. Reverdy Johnson in opposition thereto.
No. 31. Frederick L. Barreda & Brother, plaintiffs in error, vs. Benjamin H. Silsbee at al. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Nelson for the plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned until Tuesday, 11 o'clock, a. m.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS. Fanny Kemble's charity readings in Baltimore yielded

1,200 for the Home of the Friendle Lord Viscount Bury met with a fall at Onebec las while skating, and dislocated his theless, he appeared at the banquet in his honor on th

Thomas D'Arcy McGee's friends propose to tender him a complimentary lecture while on a visit to Boston, which he is to make in a few days.

Mr. Wm. B. Astor, of New York, payed his tax bill to the recorder lately, the amount being \$25,000 on personal property, and \$69,000 real estate. Total, \$85,000 Mrs. Bennett has not succeeded in obtaing her divorce from the Doctor. It is said that a juror opposed it, because the parties would be seeking new mates, and he felt sure there would then be four unhappy people in stead of two.

Judge Edmunds denies a statement that his much as spiritualism is beginning to waver. On the contrary, be declares that his belief is founded upon over eight years careful investigation, and cannot be shaken by the "pre-tended exposures of knaves or fools," or by the "denunciations of those who have never investigated" the

subject.

General Scott first visited Charleston in 1807, when just graduated and first admitted to the bar. He occupied a small office in the rear of St. Michael's church, on Broad street, the site of which is now included within the church yard. A peculiarity in the laws of the Stole, relative to attorney, precluded his immediate practice, and he returned home. Soon after he entered the army, as a captain of light artillery, being appointed from Virginia, his native State.

Mrs Marths Field, of West Brookfield, Mass., cele Mrs. Martha Field, of West Brookfield, Mass, cele-brated, recently, her ninetieth birth-day. About thirty of her oldest friends were present, and the united age of thirteen of the party was 1,078 years. Among the in-vited guests the young were also seen, and one little girl, who was on the same day just one year old, came to offer her congratulations to the aged lady. The occasion was full of reminiscences of ancient times. A spinning-wheel, part of Mrs. Field's marriage dowry, was exhibited and used; also some ten-cups possessed by her before the de-

one branch from the other. The letters and tigures used are plain, being proportioned to the size of the coin. The edges are not milled. When the Canadian coin is in a constant the convenient coin, and they will of course circulate here with other Canada currency at par.

The South the propertion of the particular depressions for variety and beauty. It has singular depre

A cool thing was perpetrated by the grand jury of Buffalo week before last, in sending for the counsel of three or four persons charged with burglary for the purpose of hearing them tell what they new concerning the transactions with which their clients were charged.